

GRANT'S GREAT MOVEMENT.
MORE FIGHTING AND VICTORY.
OUR LEFT SWINGING AROUND.
A Battle at Poplar Grove.
General Meade Seizes the Lynchburg Railroad.
Rebel Attack on General Ord at Chapin's Farm.
THEY ARE SPEEDILY REPULSED.

New-York Tribune

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7,329. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Secretary Stanton's Official Dispatch.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864—6:10 p. m.
To Maj.-Gen. DIX: A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at City Point, states that Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line today on their extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners. He immediately prepared to follow up his success.
Gen. Meade moved from his left this morning, and carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church.
A later dispatch, dated this evening at 5 o'clock, and just received, states that Gen. Butler, at 3 p. m., reported that the enemy had just made an assault to three columns on his line near Chapin's Farm, and had been repulsed.
No report had been received from Gen. Meade since he carried the enemy's line near the Poplar Grove Church.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Some Particulars of the Advance toward Richmond—Movements of the Tenth Corps—Carrying the Intrenchments at Chapin's Farm—Lee said to be Reinforcing Early—Attack upon Fort Sedgwick.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.
Passengers from City Point report that early on Wednesday night, the Tenth Corps, under Gen. Ord, began to move from their old position, to Jones Neck, on the James River, where a pontoon bridge had been thrown across the river, and immediately began to cross. By 12 o'clock, the advance-guard succeeded in effecting the crossing in safety, and before daylight, the whole Corps got over.
An advance was immediately ordered, and the intrenchments on Chapin's farm were carried with but little resistance on the part of the Rebels. There appeared to be but few Rebel troops in the intrenchments, and it is thought that they had been previously withdrawn, either to be sent up the Valley to check Sheridan, or to the Weldon Road, feeling how from Gen. Grant in that direction. We, however, captured 300 or 400 prisoners and 15 pieces of artillery, as already stated.
The Eighteenth Corps moved, under Gen. Ord, moved up the Newmarket road and carried the intrenchments with ease, the Rebels showing but little disposition to contest the ground. They appeared to be completely surprised by our troops in that direction.
On the subsequent movements of our forces nothing was known at City Point when the express left there, and there was nothing to indicate that the advance of Ord or Hurney had been checked.
It is confidently believed at City Point that the Rebels have withdrawn large numbers of troops from the defenses of Richmond and sent them up the Valley to deal early. This being the case Ord and Hurney can make considerable progress before the Rebels can concentrate their forces.
On Wednesday night the Rebels made a furious attack on our advance earthworks in front of Fort Sedgwick, on the Jerusalem plankroad. These intrenchments were held by a portion of the 21st Brigade of the 3d Division of the Ninth Corps, and the Rebels were handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. These are the works which were captured from the Rebels several weeks ago, and this is the second unsuccessful attempt of the Rebels to retake them. The troops attacked were commanded by Col. Russell, of North Carolina troops. Fort Sedgwick opened fire on the Rebels and annihilated their retreat. Russell had taken in line of battle in two minutes after the attack.

Here Deserters—Rebel Hatred of Negroes—Cooling Off—Death of Lieut. Ames—Shirking.
HUGHES, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Sept. 29—Evening.
Two deserters came in last night, in front of Col. Russell's Brigade of the Ninth Corps, giving themselves up to the colored pickets on the line. They were negroes, and though they had served out their time they could not obtain their discharge. As soon as they found that they would not be forced into our ranks they made up their minds to desert, expressing their intention to their comrades. This they accomplished, and they are now on their way North, under the terms of the Grant's proclamation.
The Rebels seem to have got rid of their noted deserters to the colored soldiers. Some time ago they sent a rule to keep up a continued fire wherever soldiers made their appearance. But now they make as quiet as that part of the line occupied by the colored troops as any other point. When deserters come in (many of them Virginians) they are always willing to accept food from whatever hands it may come, and they can often be seen sitting and eating with the negroes, and acting toward them as though they were white as their own.
Lieutenant Ames of Ames's Battery, was killed on Friday by a Rebel shell. The ball entered his chest, and he died almost instantly.
A good deal of firing has been indulged in by both sides today along the center and right, but without any great importance.
Quite a lively skirmish occurred at dark last evening when our pickets were being relieved on the center of the line.

Heavy Firing on our Left.
FREDERICKSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.
The U. S. Hospital steamer George Leary arrived here this afternoon, with 200 sick and wounded soldiers from the Tenth Army Corps Hospital.
They report that heavy firing was heard at the front, and that seven o'clock last evening until one o'clock this (Thursday) morning. The result of the firing was not known at the time the steamer left.
The removal of patients from the Hospitals at the front, as well as other movements now going on, indicate immediate activity with the Army of the Potomac.

The Rebel Programme—McClellan's Election—Their Only Hope—A Northern Aid to Help Them.
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
In FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA., Thursday Morning, Sept. 29, 1864.
It is definitely understood here that the Rebel programme now, is simply to hold their present positions, as near as possible, until the Presidential

Election, which they will endeavor to turn in favor of McClellan by a grand raid on the North, just at the right time. If McClellan should be elected, and they think they cannot hold Richmond until his inauguration, on the fourth of March, they will fall back to Danville as their temporary seat of Government, and the Stanton River as their line of military operations, with a certainty of holding their new position until the inauguration of the new Administration. Immediately upon which event, they expect an armistice, finally resulting in an acknowledgment of their independence. If Lincoln is elected, it is absolutely certain, that they will immediately sue for the best terms they can obtain. They will propose an armistice to this end, and will endeavor to get at least a perpetual guaranty of slavery in the States where it now exists.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

Nothing Further from Sheridan—Rebel Rumors—General Sherman Exchanging Prisoners.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. DIX: No intelligence of Gen. Sheridan's operations has been received since Sunday night, except through the Richmond papers, and the latest report from that source that has reached the Department was the advance of his cavalry to Stanton, heretofore mentioned.

Petersburg papers of to-day mention a rumor, which they say is not confirmed, that one brigade of Sheridan's Cavalry was ambushed at Swift Run Creek.
Despatches from Newbern, received this evening, state that the yellow fever is prevailing at that place, but is not very fatal among the troops. They are encamped outside the town.
A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated half-past eight o'clock last night, states that he has made an actual exchange of 2,000 of his own army, and made an arrangement with Hood to send to the other prisoners a supply of clothing, soap, combs, &c.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Attack on Pilot Knob—Repulse of Price's Army—1,500 Killed and Wounded—Gen. Ewing Evacuates and blows up the Fort—De Soto Abandoned—The Country Overrun by the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.
Capt. Gavin, acting Quartermaster of this district, who left Pilot Knob Tuesday morning with a train of commissary stores, sent away by Gen. Ewing, furnishes some information relative to the situation in the South-East. The fort at Pilot Knob was strong, and mounted four 62 pounders and six field pieces, but they are ineffectual against the artillery on Shepherd Mountain.

It was believed at headquarters last night that yesterday would see the enemy's fate. Information from that quarter is looked for with painful anxiety.
The Rebels lost 50 killed in their attack on Mineral Point, Tuesday night. Price's headquarters were at Fredericktown Tuesday. Gen. Fagin, Marquette, Cabell and Shelby, and Col. Williams, Gordon, Cummings and others are his subordinates. He has but a few infantry which guard a long wagon train.

Nothing has yet been heard from Gen. Mower.
The raid on Pilot Knob Tuesday was by a scouting party, who robbed all the stores and conscripted citizens.
The railroad below Big River has been abandoned, and it is reported that a considerable portion of it has been burnt up.
A portion of the Rebels have gone to Richmond, Washington County, and it is likely will next be heard from on the Southern Branch Railroad, cutting the communication between here and Rolla.

A large number of veterans arrived here yesterday, and several regiments of Illinois, one hundred day men, have been ordered here.
Particulars of the affair at Centralia are received. Thirty-four soldiers, most of them discharged veterans, returning home from Atlanta were shot in cold blood and their bodies horribly mutilated. Mr. Rolland, the express agent at Centralia, was also murdered, and three citizens on the train wounded, and left to burn up with the train, which was fired and started off at full speed. About an hour after the guerrillas left, Major Johnson, with about 150 militia, arrived at Centralia and started in pursuit. They were ambushed when three miles out and 50 of their number, including Major Johnson, killed. The militia were all raw and badly armed. The Rebels were all veterans, Bill Anderson. This is the most atrocious affair since the massacre at Lawrence.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters tonight from Capt. Niles, Gen. Ewell's Adjutant-General:
"At daylight our troops at front were attacked and forced back to within half a mile of the fort.
"The enemy made a desperate attempt to get possession of Shepherd's Mountain, and succeeded in driving a battalion of the 11th Iowa into the rifle-pits, and getting two six-pounders in position on the mountain.
"The three mountain slopes overlooking the fort were filled with dismounted cavalry.
"The south front was threatened by four lines of cavalry, extending across the valley between the front and front, commanded by Col. Marauda, while a column passed around the base of Shepherd's Mountain and forced at the South.
"General Cabell commanded the dismounted cavalry on the slope of Pilot Knob.
"The Rebel troops thus disposed, a signal of two guns was fired from the mountain and an assault in force moved on our works.
"The Rebels came up in fine style to the ditches, and went back to the mountain in decent haste, leaving 1,500 killed and wounded. Among them is Gen. Cabell, a Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains and two Lieutenants. Our entire loss was 9 killed and 60 wounded.
"Yesterday morning at four o'clock, we left the fort and blew it up.
"Gen. Price commanded in person."
Since the reception of the above dispatch, I learn that Gen. Ewing, after blowing up the magazine, evacuated Pilot Knob, brought away his entire command, and will return Harrison station on the Southwest branch Railroad to-night.
There is much rejoicing throughout the city at the escape of Gen. Ewing and his gallant little army.
Col. Fletcher, the "Radical" candidate for Governor, commanded one of the regiments of this command.
Gen. Smith evacuated De Soto this morning, and brought his forces to Jefferson Barrens, twelve miles below the city.
The entire country below the Merriam Bridge has been abandoned.
Gen. Smith arrived in the city to-night.
The Unionists along the North Missouri Railroad are intensely excited over the Centralia massacre, and call for the extermination of all the Rebels and their sympathizers.
The organization of the citizens has so far progressed that business will be resumed tomorrow, but the stores are to be closed daily at 5 o'clock, to give opportunity to drill.

The appointment of Gen. Blair to the command of the defenses of the city has created great dissatisfaction and much indignation among a portion of the citizens.

and Gen. Rosecrans has since promised to supercede Blair on the arrival of Gen. Pleasanton in the city.

Senator R. Grant Brown has been assigned to the command of the militia.

Volunteering is rapidly progressing again.

A Union meeting was held in Court House Square tonight to celebrate Sheridan's victories in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Grant's dispatch announcing the advance on Richmond created the wildest enthusiasm and delight.

Rebels infest the entire country south of De Soto, plundering everybody they meet. They have lists of all the Union men in the towns through which they pass, whom, it is said, they will kill on sight. They conscript all Rebel sympathizers, old men and boys of fifteen.

The city is full of refugees from that section, and large numbers are emigrating to Illinois and other States.

There are about 8,000 militia at Camp Sheridan, ready for service.

Troops continue to arrive from Illinois and other States, giving material strength to the Department.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

Capt. Hill gives a detailed account of the defense of Pilot Knob, but it does not differ materially from the report already telegraphed. At one time the Rebels were so near the fort that they got on the draw-bridge, which was down, the Rebels having broken, but they were driven back with great slaughter, and forced to retreat.

Our men fired about three hundred rounds each. The Rebels were not pursued after leaving the fort.
A train of sixty-four wagons had been destroyed by the Rebels between Ironsides and Mineral Point, and the men massacred without demanding their surrender.
One brigade of Gen. Smith's forces is now stationed at the Merriam Bridge, a few miles below the Jefferson Barrens, the remainder of the command being at the latter place.

Nothing is known this morning of the whereabouts or movements of the enemy. The towns of Ironsides, Arcadia, Mineral Point and Pilot Knob suffered great injury. The crops in that country are entirely destroyed, and many citizens are utterly ruined.

A party of Rebels were reported to be moving yesterday morning via Richmond, Washington County, toward the South Branch Railroad, but no tidings have yet been received of damages to the road.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Forrest Moving Along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad—Fighting Expected.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.

Gen. Rosecrans returned to Nashville to-day for a few hours. He reports Forrest to be moving on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, probably on Elk River Bridge. The wire was cut this morning, and some forty yards of the road destroyed. The damage has since been repaired, and trains are running to Tullahoma.
Gen. Granger reports Wheeler and Roddy north of Decatur, Ala.

It is thought they are trying to cross the Tennessee river and strike the railroad between Huntsville and Stevenson. Williams and Delzell are reported at near Sparta, evidently to form a junction with Wheeler and Forrest, in the neighborhood of Tullahoma.
Decatur was reported captured this morning, but Major Polk has received a telegram to the contrary.
Some heavy fighting is expected. The public may feel any way as to the result. Though Forrest should succeed in partially cutting the line, he will not be able to do any effective injury, so as to threaten the safety of Sherman's gallant army.

Gen. Sherman's Communications—Movements of Forrest and Rosecrans.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

Forrest on the night of the 26th was at Fayetteville with nearly his whole force, on route to the Chattanooga Railroad. Part of the road was destroyed by a small body of Rebels. Parties of Rebel cavalry are scattered along the line of this railroad.
An attack is apprehended at Clark and Elk River bridge, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. All the bridges between Athens and Pulaski, a distance of 30 miles, have been destroyed.

Gen. Rosecrans was at Christians last night. During the night the telegraph wire was cut below that place. This morning there has been no communication south of Murfreesboro.
Col. J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland has been promoted to be Brigadier-General. Since his arrival here he has opened the North-Western, Tennessee, and Alabama and Clarksville Railroads.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Suwa Noda.

The steamship Suwa Noda, Capt. Jayne, from New Orleans, Sept. 29th, arrived on Friday morning. Among her passengers are Maj. Gen. Banks and Staff, including Col. Wilson and Capt. Crosby, Lieut. Anderson, Simpson and Clark.

Major Gen. S. A. Hurlbut has taken command of the Department of the Gulf. Major D. J. Benner, Capt. M. Cook and J. H. Wright are the staff officers of Gen. Hurlbut.
The departure of Gen. Banks was signified by a visit of respect from the members of the Legislature, who waited upon the General in a body, at his residence, and expressed their regret at his departure, and their profound respect for his character as a soldier and a citizen.
An address from the workingmen, signed by over 1,000 names, was also presented to him, with appropriate ceremonies, to which he replied, with evident emotion, in these terms:
GENTLEMEN: It is impossible for me to express to you how much I wish to do the satisfaction in which I receive this paper. It is unexpected to me. I did not anticipate any such visit as you have made, nor could I have dreamed for a moment that I was to receive from you a statement of the policy that I would have been glad to have pursued in this Department, could my wishes have been fully carried out. I know, from my connection with you, that you are men of high character, and that you are men of high intellect, and I accept this visit as a statement of the policy that I would have been glad to have pursued in this Department, could my wishes have been fully carried out. I know, from my connection with you, that you are men of high character, and that you are men of high intellect, and I accept this visit as a statement of the policy that I would have been glad to have pursued in this Department, could my wishes have been fully carried out.

In times like these, gentlemen, every man, no matter how lowly, is tested to the core. There are but few classes of men upon which our Government can rely in such great emergencies. The men of wealth are blind. The men of high intellectual attainment are governed by their studies in the past—their recollections, and hesitate to grapple with and control the great measures of the country and the American people demand. For the masses of the American people, submission only by the nature of the hour, but they know what to do, and are never afraid of doing what is their duty. I say to you, gentlemen, as I will say to the people of the North, that they may rely on the laboring population of Louisiana for everything that is necessary to plant this State upon the basis of permanent prosperity, and of the most devoted and loyal to the Government of the United States.

Gentlemen, Louisiana leads the column of the returning States, and will never go back, or halt until the great work is accomplished. You will accept my thanks, gentlemen, and interpret for me that which I cannot speak myself.

The Gen. Antelope Snagged and Sunk.

The un-clad gunboat Antelope struck a snag

in the river, about six miles below the city, yesterday, and sank.
She was returning to the city from Pass-a-Poutre, where she had been on picket duty, when the accident occurred. In twenty minutes after she struck the snag, the Antelope went down. As far as could be ascertained, no lives were lost.
The boat sank to her better end only, and it is supposed she can be raised. The Antelope carried six guns and a crew of 100 men.
(N. O. Era, Sept. 29.)

Trade Outside the Lines—Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce—Reply of Gen. Banks—Gen. Canby cuts off the Rebel Cotton Trade.
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1864.

While the past week has been one of quietude in regard to military operations, it has been one of intense activity in the departments for the civil affairs of the Gulf and West Mississippi. There has been a controversy between the authorities on the one side, the business men on the other. First we had a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce to the President, transmitted by Gen. Banks, and immediately published.

Thereupon Gen. Banks issued a reply, which was also made public immediately. This stands the record. The Chamber of Commerce claiming that they in common with all commercial people are aggrieved, because traffic beyond the lines is not permitted, which they say is to the right of the Government, and that in addition an additional claim to prohibition by the regulations previously in force. And that inasmuch as they, under the old regulations, did spend their money in the purchase of merchandise, that in all justice they ought to be allowed to resume their trade, and that they are now in a position to do so.

Our men fired about three hundred rounds each. The Rebels were not pursued after leaving the fort.
A train of sixty-four wagons had been destroyed by the Rebels between Ironsides and Mineral Point, and the men massacred without demanding their surrender.
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St. Bernard—J. T. Tully, St. Charles—C. St. Martin, St. John—Young Burke, St. James—John Wood, Assumption—T. J. Woodward, Terrebonne—F. Marie and D. Evans, Iberville—E. P. Marquette, East Baton Rouge—F. A. Noyes and C. G. Breckenridge, East Feliciana—J. V. Votrup, St. Landry—J. Dejean and J. B. Balle, Rapides—D. Corley, D. W. Shaw and A. Hawthorne, Calcasieu—Wm. M. Prosser and M. L. Brooks.

Movements of Gen. Hooker.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

Gen. Hooker, accompanied by Mr. C. D. Webster, Private Secretary of the Secretary of War, and others, arrived here last evening from Washington, and took the cars of the Northern Central Railroad for the North. His special orders have not been made known.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London Times on the Capture of Atlanta—Decline of the Confederate Loan—The New Spanish Ministry—Prussian Edicts in Schleswig.

ST. JAMES, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.
Via Port Royal, Friday, Sept. 29, 1864.

The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 21st inst., passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock this evening en route to New York. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained, which is three days later.

The steamship Jura, from New York, arrived out on the 29th inst.

Muller, the alleged murderer, arrived in London on the 17th inst. An immense crowd gathered to take a look at him. The witnesses for the Crown were examined on Monday. Muller's defense has been postponed for one week.

The London Times says that the capture of Atlanta is regarded as the crowning success of the North-Western army.

The Confederate loan fell three per cent on the report of the surrender of Mobile.

The French Republic closed on the 30th at 60 1/2 per cent.

The Atlantic Great Western and New York second mortgage railway bonds have advanced 20 per cent.

Erie Railway paid up shares and Virginia bonds have declined 40 per cent.

The Times in an approaching interview between the French, Russian and Prussian sovereigns are considered unfriendly in Paris.

The Paris Intelligence says it seems certain that arrangements have been made between France and Italy for a joint expedition to the Crimea.

The Emperor of Russia was to visit the Emperor of the French at Versailles on the 21st inst.

A new Spanish Ministry had been formed, who had announced a conciliatory policy. The Ministry is as follows: President of the Council, Narvaez, Minister of War, Cordova, Minister of Finance, Bagoana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Latorre, and Minister of the Interior, Gonzalez Bravo.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied in Schleswig has issued a proclamation prohibiting the circulation of the demand of Denmark that the troops of the allied armies in Jutland, are not to be provisioned by Denmark, has been absolutely rejected by the German Powers.

The Prussian Government has concluded a loan of one hundred and twenty millions of francs with the house of Oppenheim, redeemable in fifteen years.

William A. Newell Nominated for Congress.

BALTIMORE, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

The Second Congressional District Union Convention met at Mount Holly to-day; Amos C. McLean, ex. of Freehold, presided. The Hon. William A. Newell of Monmouth was nominated for Congress. Dr. Newell represented this district from 1846 to 1850, and was Governor of the State before Gov. Olden.

From Colorado and Arizona.

DURHAM, C. T., Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

James D. Clark, late of New York in the branch Mint, who was tried in the United States Court for robbing the Mint last winter, has been convicted.

Present (Arizona) papers of the 15th have been received. Charles D. Pierson has been elected Delegate to Congress from Arizona.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.

Gov. Low has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to enlist for a new regiment of infantry and to fill the recent requisition to fill the old regiments. Recruiting is going on briskly. The State offers a bounty of \$100 for new recruits, and \$500 for veterans, and bounties \$5 per month extra pay. Business is prosperous. The prospects of produce are increasing.

Greenbacks are declining slightly.

Large contributions are being made for the sufferers by the famine in the Southern States.

Dates from Valparaiso to Aug. 17, announce the loss of the British bark Thebe, bound for this port with merchandise.

The market for flour and wheat, exhibits much firmness. The export demand is falling off.

The P. M. S. Golden Age has arrived with the mails and passengers, which left New York on the 3d.

The bark Sophie and Helen for Hong Kong takes \$160,000.

Greenbacks are down to 50 cents.

From Fortresses.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.

The steamer Continental from New York bound for New Orleans, put to sea this morning, and reports that the bark in tow from New York the large Resolute, laden with hay for the Government, and when 20 miles South by East from Abascoo light the bark filled with water and went down. No lives were lost.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

The schooner Isaac Cohen, Hertz, of Rockland, from New York for Portland, with corn, went ashore Thursday evening, on the south side of Cuttyhunk. She lies in the sand, and was away and light Friday morning, but it was feared the storm might cause her to blow.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

In the Court of Appeals, Sept. 30—Day Calender for Saturday, Oct. 1, Nov. 15, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 1864, 167, 168 and 169.

Failure of a Chicago Banker.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

J. G. Conrad, private banker of this city, failed to-day.

The Speed of Naval Vessels.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

A trial of speed in Boston harbor to-day, between the U. S. revenue steamer Mahoning and Pawtucket resulted in favor of the former. This trial of speed has excited considerable interest among those connected with the revenue service and others.

"OUR COUNTRY AND ITS CAUSE."—The Rev.

Dr. Spear will preach a sermon upon this subject in the South N. S. Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity-avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning and evening.

Local Politics.

FIRST NEW-YORK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Union delegates of the First Congressional District, embracing Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties, met in convention yesterday at Jamaica. The meeting was organized by electing the Hon. John A. King, of Queens County, President, and James B. Cooper, of Suffolk, and N. B. Lebar, of Richmond, Secretaries. After duly electing the officers, a motion to nominate the Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, the present representative, by acclamation, was made by H. W. Eastman, of Queens, and seconded, whereupon Wm. Tompkins Johnson, of Richmond, and Dr. Rodgers, of Queens, withdrew his name, stating that it was done at his own request, as he could not accept the nomination of the Convention.

Another motion was made by Albert G. Stevens, of Queens, seconded and carried unanimously, that Mr. George William Curtis, of Richmond County, be nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the 1st Congressional District.